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Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) from the James Cope collection. Part II: new species and new geographical records

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America.

Abstract. – Six new species of Cerambycidae are described from the Neotropical Region: *Neochlytus bilineatus* sp. nov. (Cerambycinae, Clytini), from Peru and Ecuador; *Polymitoleiopus similis* sp. nov. (Lamiinae, Acanthocinini), from Mexico (Guerrero); *Adetus amicus* sp. nov. (Lamiinae, Apomecynini), from Mexico (Morelos); *Adetus albidus* sp. nov. (Lamiinae, Apomecynini), from Mexico (Sinaloa); *Pogonillus ruficornis* sp. nov. (Lamiinae, Desmiphorini), from Mexico (Guerrero); and *Callipogonius copei* sp. nov. (Lamiinae, Pogonocherini), from Mexico (Hidalgo). A key to species of *Callipogonius* Linsley, 1935 is provided. Four new state records and two new country records of Lamiinae are reported from Mexico, and one new country record from Costa Rica.

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Introduction

In this study, we continue the examination of a large number of specimens from the James Cope collection, currently deposited in the CSCA (see acronym below). This allowed us to identify and describe six additional new species, one from Peru and five from Mexico, as well as to record six species from Mexico, two of which are new country records, and one new country record for Costa Rica.

Neochlytus Thomson, 1860 includes 49 species and five subspecies distributed from Canada to southern South America (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2025). With the addition of the new species, three species are now recorded from Peru. Acanthocinini is a large tribe of Lamiinae with a wide geographic distribution worldwide. According to Roguet (2025), in Mexico, Acanthocinini comprises 190 species and two subspecies, distributed across 48 genera and three subgenera. One more species is added herein. Apomecynini is another large tribe of Lamiinae with a worldwide distribution. Roguet (2025) listed 66 species distributed in 16 genera from Mexico. We are adding new species to the list. Desmiphorini is also a tribe comprising several genera and species occurring around the world. According to Roguet (2025), 85 species in 22 genera and one subgenus have been reported from Mexico. One more is described herein. Finally, we are describing a new species of Pogonocherini, a relatively small tribe of Lamiinae, increasing the number of species recorded from Mexico to 22, plus one subspecies (Roguet 2025).

Material and methods

Photographs were taken with a Canon EOS TD Mark II camera (Taichung, Taiwan), and a Canon MP-E 65 mm f/2.8 1-5X macro lens, controlled by Zerene Stacker AutoMontage software (<http://zerenesystems.com/cms/stacker>). Measurements were taken in mm using an ocular Hensoldt/Wetzlar - Mess 10 (Taufkirchen, Germany), in the Leica MZ6 stereomicroscope (Wetzlar, Germany), which was also used in the study of the specimens.

In the “Material examined” section for known species, only specimens from the former James Cope collection were listed. References for known species are limited to the original descriptions. Complete bibliographic references can be found on Monné (2024) and Tavakilian & Chevillotte (2025).

The collection acronyms used in the text are as follows:

CNIN – National Insect Collection, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico. Colima campus (formerly EBCC).

CSCA – California State Collection of Arthropods, Plant Pest Diagnostics Branch, California Department of Food and Agriculture, Sacramento, USA.

LGBC – Larry G. Bezark Collection, Sacramento, California, USA.

MZSP – Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil.

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Results

NEW SPECIES

CERAMBYCIDAE Latreille, 1802

CERAMBYCINAE Latreille, 1802

CLYTINI Mulsant, 1839

Neoclytus Thomson, 1860

Neoclytus bilineatus sp. nov.

(Fig. 1-7)

ZooBank: <https://zoobank.org/FFEC5348-0944-4EAB-94A1-187427BC1D94>

Holotype, ♂, PERU, *Tumbes* (no further details): 21.I.1969, J. Cope leg. (CSCA).

Female paratypes

- PERU, *Amazonas*: near Ingenio Cyn., Rio Utcubamba, 1200 m, 27.I.1979, J. Cope leg. (CSCA).

- ECUADOR, *Esmeraldas* (no further details): in *Eucalyptus* sp., 11.II.2011, P.E. Cedeño leg. (MZSP).

Description of the holotype (Fig. 1-5)

Coloration. – Head capsule dark brown on vertex and behind eyes, light brown on frons, orangish brown ventrally and on genae, more brownish centrally on gulamentum. Ventral mouthparts orangish brown, slightly darker on palpomeres. Postclypeus brown close to frons, orangish close to anteclypeus; anteclypeus and labrum orangish; mandibles orangish brown on basal 2/3, except dark-brown margins, black on apical third; scape, pedicel, and antennomeres III-V dark orangish brown, lighter depending on light intensity; antennomeres VI-XI orangish. Pronotum and sides of prothorax brown; prosternum orangish brown, except margins close to procoxal cavities. Prosternal process dark brown. Ventral surface of meso- and metathorax mostly brownish, slightly darker on some areas depending on light intensity, except orangish central area of mesoventrite and mesoventral process, the latter narrowly dark brown anteriorly close to procoxal cavities. Scutellum dark orangish brown anterocentrally, dark-brown on margins. Elytra light brown, slightly dark orangish brown depending on light intensity. Coxae and trochanters orangish brown. Femoral peduncles dark orangish-brown, more reddish brown depending on light intensity; femoral clubs brown, darker on some areas or dark orangish brown in others, especially dorsally, depending on light intensity. Tibiae dark orangish brown, except sides of metatibiae mostly dark brown. Protarsi mostly brown; meso- and metatarsi mostly orangish brown. Abdominal ventrites orangish brown, slightly darker on some areas.

Head. – Frons abundantly, moderately coarsely, shallowly punctate; with moderately sparse whitish pubescence, denser near eyes. Vertex densely, coarsely, shallowly punctate; with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, more yellowish white depending on light intensity. Area between eyes and base of antennae with dense yellowish-white pubescence. Area behind eyes with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, more yellowish white on some areas. Genae with acute apex; with abundant yellowish-white pubescence laterally, pubescence gradually sparser and whiter toward frontal region; with long, erect yellowish setae interspersed laterally. Wide central area of postclypeus with moderately abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument close to frons, sparser close to anteclypeus; with long yellowish-brown setae directed forward close to anteclypeus. Sides of postclypeus glabrous. Labrum with sparse whitish pubescence centrally close to anteclypeus, dense, long yellowish-brown setae laterally, with fringe of yellowish-brown setae on anterior margin, glabrous on remaining surface. Gulamentum smooth, glabrous on posterior half; anterior half moderately abundantly, finely punctate, with whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, with long, erect yellowish setae interspersed. Antennal tubercles sparsely, finely punctate; with sparse whitish pubescence frontally and posteriorly, glabrous dorsally. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.62 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.48 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 0.9 times elytral length, reaching middle of elytra. Scape, pedicel, and antennomeres III-V with moderately sparse yellowish-white pubescence, pubescence mostly bristly

dorsally on scape, pedicel, and antennomere III; VI-XI with abundant, minute yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument; pedicel and antennomere VI with a few long, erect brownish setae ventrally; antennomeres III-V with abundant, erect brownish setae ventrally. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III: scape = 1.22; pedicel = 0.32; IV = 0.90; V = 0.84; VI = 0.68; VII = 0.61; VIII = 0.45; IX = 0.39; X = 0.32; XI = 0.45.

Thorax. – Prothorax about as wide as long; anterior constriction narrow, distinct; sides rounded. Pronotum slightly depressed laterocentrally; central area longitudinally elevated, with longitudinal row of granules, anterior, posterior, and central granules larger; with oblique, short carina on each side of posterior third; densely, moderately finely punctate; sides with dense yellowish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument, yellower depending on light intensity and source; with narrow, longitudinal whitish pubescent band about midlength close to dense lateral pubescence; remaining surface with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence distinctly not obscuring integument, except longitudinal area of granules with sparse whitish pubescence interspersed. Sides of prothorax densely, finely punctate; with abundant yellowish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument, yellower on some areas, except dense, longitudinal whitish pubescent band about midlength close to pronotum. Prosternum with abundant yellowish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument laterally, yellower depending on light intensity and source, and sparse whitish pubescence centrally. Prosternal process with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, with long, erect setae of same color interspersed on posterior half; parallel-sided, 0.17 times procoxal width. Ventral surface of meso- and metathorax with dense whitish pubescence laterally, pubescence slightly sparser centrally, except sparse whitish pubescence on mesepimera and light yellowish-brown pubescence on mesanepisterna close to mesepimeron and part of posterior quarter of metanepisterna. Mesoventral process with sides slightly convergent toward apex; apex concave centrally. Scutellum almost glabrous centrally (pubescence probably lost) and whitish pubescent band close to lateral margins on anterior half.

Elytra. – With abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, except transverse whitish pubescent band dorsally near base, arched on humeral region, dense, longitudinal whitish pubescent band close to suture, from transverse basal band to posterior sixth, divergent on its posterior area, distinctly wider on its anterior half, oblique band with dense whitish pubescence dorsally, located about midlength, fused with sutural pubescent band, short, slightly oblique whitish pubescent band about middle of epipleural region, whitish pubescent spot on posterior sixth of epipleural region, and abundant whitish pubescence dorsally on posterior sixth; apex obliquely truncate with outer angle triangularly projected and sutural angle slightly projected.

Legs. – Coxae with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument on some areas, glabrous or nearly so on others. Trochanters with moderately sparse whitish pubescence. Femora with moderately sparse yellowish pubescence ventrally and laterally, and moderately abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument dorsally; inferior apices triangularly projected. Protibiae with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, with long, erect light yellowish-brown setae interspersed, except abundant, bristly light yellowish-brown pubescence on apical 2/3 of ventral surface. Mesotibiae with moderately abundant, short, bristly yellowish-brown setae, except denser pubescence on apical region of ventral surface. Metatibiae with moderately abundant, short, erect brown and dark-brown setae, denser and longer on apical 2/3 of ventral surface, except abundant, moderately long, erect yellowish-brown setae on apical region; flattened laterally, especially on apical half. Dorsal surface of tarsi with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, bristly on metatarsi; metatarsomere I 2.4 times longer than II-III together.

Abdomen. – Ventrites 1-4 with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous apex, glabrous area wider on ventrites 2-3; with long, erect yellowish setae interspersed. Ventrite 5 with sparse, minute whitish pubescence.

Female (Fig. 6-7). – Similar to males, differing: antennae shorter, 0.65 times elytral length, slightly surpassing anterior third of elytra. In the two female paratypes, the whitish pubescent elytral band close to suture ends about midlength, and the posterior band is C-shaped, reaching epipleural region (including the epipleural macula and spot present in male holotype), the pronotum does not have dense and longitudinal white pubescent band, and the mesanepisterna have dense and narrow white pubescent band close to mesepimeron.



Figures 1-7. *Neoclytus bilineatus* sp. nov.

1-5. Male holotype. **1.** Dorsal habitus. **2.** Ventral habitus. **3.** Lateral habitus. **4.** Head, frontal view. **5.** Pronotum. **6-7.** Female paratype from Peru. **6.** Dorsal habitus. **7.** Ventral habitus.

Dimensions (mm) (male holotype; female paratypes).

total length, 11.60/5.20-7.85;
 prothoracic length, 2.90/1.20-2.00;
 anterior prothoracic width, 2.10/0.90-1.50;
 posterior prothoracic width, 1.95/1.00-1.45;
 maximum prothoracic width, 2.80/1.30-1.95;
 humeral width, 2.75/1.30-1.95;
 elytral length, 7.70/3.50-5.55.

Etymology. – The specific epithet is derived from the Latin “*bilineatus*” (doubly lined) referring to the two white elytral vittae along the suture.

Remarks. – *Neochlytus bilineatus* sp. nov. is similar to *N. anama* Galileo & Martins, 2007 (Fig. 8-12), but differs as follows: body slender in both sexes; maximum width at most 0.25 times total length; general color not dark brown; antennae in male reaching middle of elytra; antennae in female surpassing the anterior third of elytra; elytra longer than 2.6 times prothoracic length; C-shaped whitish pubescent band (fragmented in the male holotype) narrower, with its anterior region angled in both sexes; mesanepisterna without dense, wide pale-yellow or yellow pubescent band close to mesepimeron; and metanepisterna without dense pale-yellow or yellowish pubescence on posterior third. In *N. anama*, the body stouter in both sexes, with the maximum width reaching at least 0.30 times the total length (this distinction becomes particularly evident when comparing photographs of both species), the general color is dark brown, the antennae in males do not reach the middle of the elytra, in females, reaching about anterior quarter of the elytra, the elytra are shorter than 2.4 times the prothoracic length, the C-shaped whitish or yellow pubescent band is wider and rounded anteriorly in both sexes, the mesanepisterna have dense and wide pale-yellow or yellow pubescent band close to the mesepimeron, and the metanepisterna have dense pale-yellow or yellow pubescence on the posterior third.

LAMIINAE Latreille, 1825

ACANTHOCININI Blanchard, 1845

Polymitoleiopus Lepesme & Breuning, 1955

Polymitoleiopus similis sp. nov.

(Fig. 13-20)

ZooBank: <https://zoobank.org/0419C453-667F-4E6F-8CE0-B0079432E05E>

Holotype, ♂, MEXICO, Guerrero: 6 km N Chilpancingo, 15-19.VII.1984, J. Cope leg. (CSCA).

One male paratype – Same data as holotype (CSCA).

Two female paratypes – Same data as holotype (CSCA; MZSP).

Description of the holotype (Fig. 13-17)

Coloration. – Head capsule dark brown, except light brown area of frons close to clypeus and most of genae, and brown gulamentum; postclypeus light brown with irregular yellowish-brown and brown areas; anteclypeus, labrum, ventral mouthparts yellowish brown with irregular brownish areas, except palpomeres brown with yellowish-brown apex; scape, pedicel, and antennomeres III-IX orangish brown, except brownish apex of scape and antennomeres III-IX, wider on IX; antennomeres X-XI brown. Pronotum dark brown, except narrow dark orangish-brown band on each side close to anterior margin, and orange posterior seventh. Sides of prothorax dark brown. Prosternum and prosternal process dark brown with irregular light brown areas. Ventral surface of meso- and metathorax dark brown, except mesoventral process partially brown. Scutellum reddish brown, except dark-brown margins. Elytra dark brown on anterior 2/3, except: dark orangish-brown macula basally close to scutellum, large orangish-brown macula on anterior half, not reaching suture and epipleural margin, with anterior and posterior margins irregular, gradually narrowed toward sutural region, except oblique brown band about its middle, from sides of dorsal surface, widened and fused with remaining dark brown area on epipleural region;

posterior third orangish brown, except slightly oblique, subelliptical dark brown band dorsally, not reaching elytral apex. Coxae orangish brown, slightly darker anteriorly. Trochanters, femoral peduncles, and basal area of femoral clubs, especially on metafemora, orangish brown. Tibiae dark orangish brown, except part of posterior 2/3 of inner surface of protibiae slightly darker, and part of posterior 2/3 of inner and dorsal surfaces of meso- and metatibiae dark brown. Protarsomeres orangish brown basally, this area wider on tarsomeres I and V, dark brown on remaining surface. Abdominal ventrites 1-4 dark brown; ventrite 5 dark brown basally, gradually lighter toward apex.

Head. – Frons and antennal tubercles densely, minutely punctate; with abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, gradually darker toward vertex and on most of antennal tubercles; with one long, erect dark-brown seta close to eyes. Vertex densely, minutely punctate, except smooth area close to prothorax; with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous median groove and smooth area close to prothorax. Area behind upper eye lobes with moderately abundant yellowish pubescence close to superior region of eye, glabrous on remaining surface. Area behind lower eye lobes with abundant yellowish-white pubescence close to eye, glabrous on remaining surface. Genae slightly longer than lower eye lobes frontally; with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous apex. Wide central area of postclypeus with moderately abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument close to frons and very sparse yellowish pubescence close to anteclypeus; with one long, erect dark brown seta on each side. Sides of postclypeus glabrous. Labrum with a few short, decumbent yellowish setae, except fringe of short yellowish-white setae on anterior margin, and long, erect brown setae about midlength. Gulamentum smooth, glabrous. Upper eye lobes narrow, with four rows of ommatidia; distance between upper eye lobes 0.43 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.74 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 3.9 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at middle of antennomere V. Scape and pedicel with moderately abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence whiter depending on light intensity and source; with a few long, erect dark brown setae on apex of ventral surface near apex on scape and on pedicel. Antennomeres III-VI with moderately abundant brown pubescence not obscuring integument; III-IV with sparse, short, thick, erect dark-brown setae ventrally; III-VI with short, slender, erect yellowish setae interspersed throughout. Antennomeres VII-IX with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, and short, erect setae of same color interspersed throughout. Antennomeres X-XI with abundant brown pubescence not obscuring integument, with short, both erect and decumbent yellowish-white setae interspersed throughout. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.92; pedicel = 0.13; IV = 1.05; V = 0.89; VI = 0.81; VII = 0.84; VIII = 0.94; IX = 0.97; X = 0.97; XI = 0.92.

Thorax. – Prothorax wider than long; sides rounded, divergent from anterolateral angles to lateral tubercles, then abruptly narrowed toward posterolateral angles; lateral tubercle as a continuation of the lateral margin, somewhat acute apically, apex directed backward, located on posterior fifth. Pronotum densely, minutely, shallowly punctate, except transverse row of coarse punctures near posterior margin and a few coarse punctures on sides of posterior quarter; sides with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, this pubescent area gradually widened toward area of lateral tubercles of prothorax, reaching posterior sixth; with wide, longitudinal yellowish-white pubescent band laterally close to whitish pubescence, with its anterior half oblique and widened and posterior half narrowed, subparallel-sided, reaching transverse row of coarse punctures; area close to posterior margin with abundant pale-yellow pubescence not obscuring integument; central area with longitudinal pubescent band, narrow and sparse on anterior third, widened and with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument on posterior 2/3; posterior third with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence between central pubescent band and lateral pubescence; remaining central third with sparse brown pubescence and remaining anterior third glabrous,



Figures 8-12. *Neoclytus anama* Galileo & Martins, 2007.

8-10. Male holotype. **8.** Dorsal habitus. **9.** Ventral habitus. **10.** Lateral habitus. **11-12.** Female paratype. **11.** Dorsal habitus. **12.** Lateral habitus.

except sparse yellowish-white pubescence close to anterior margin. Sides of prothorax with abundant grayish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous anterior sulcus. Prosternum with abundant grayish-white pubescence not obscuring integument laterally, and moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence centrally, except glabrous anterior sulcus. Prosternal process laminiform centrally. Mesoventrite with moderately sparse yellowish-white pubescence anterocentrally and abundant yellowish pubescence laterally. Mesanepisterna and mesepimera with yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument. Mesoventral process almost laminiform centrally; with sparse yellowish-white pubescence. Metanepisterna and metaventrite with abundant, both yellowish and whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence slightly sparser on center of metaventrite. Scutellum with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument.

Elytra. – Somewhat abundantly, coarsely punctate on anterior third, punctures gradually sparser, finer, shallower toward apex on remaining surface; apex rounded; with dense, inverted L-shaped whitish pubescent macula on anterior quarter close to base, scutellum, and suture; with longitudinal, subelliptical yellowish-white pubescent band close to suture on midlength, and dense yellowish-white pubescence on light integumental areas, except very sparse whitish pubescence on posterior fifth; dark integumental areas with abundant dark-brown pubescence not obscuring integument.

Legs. – Coxae with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence whiter depending on light intensity and source. Trochanters with sparse yellowish pubescence on ventral surface. Femora with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, absent on basal inner surface. Tibiae with moderately abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, except dense, bristly dark yellowish-brown pubescence on posterior 2/3 of ventral surface of protibiae. Dorsal surface of tarsomeres with moderately sparse, mostly yellowish-white pubescence, with long, erect dark-brown setae on sides, except on IV; metatarsomere I longer than II-III together.

Abdomen. – Ventrites with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument; ventrite 5 with a few long, erect dark-brown setae interspersed on posterior third; apex of ventrite 5 almost truncate.

Female (Fig. 19-20). – Similar to male, differing especially by the femora more slender and abdominal ventrite longer and slightly depressed posterocentrally.

Chromatic variation. – In the two female paratypes, the lighter areas on elytra are brown, rather than orangish brown.

Dimensions (mm) (male holotype; male, female paratypes).

total length, 4.30/4.05/4.55-4.80;
prothoracic length, 1.05/1.00/0.95-1.05;
anterior prothoracic width, 0.90/0.85/0.90-0.95;
posterior prothoracic width, 0.95/0.90/0.95-1.00;
maximum prothoracic width, 1.30/1.20/1.30-1.40;
humeral width, 1.40/1.35/1.50-1.50;
elytral length, 2.85/2.70/3.10-3.20.

Etymology. – The species name “similis” Latin (similar to, resembling) refers to the similarity of this species with several others differentiated below.

Remarks. – Many—if not all—specimens of *Polymitoleiopus* show remarkable variation in the pattern of elytral pubescence. However, specimens with very similar elytral pubescence patterns may belong to different species. This becomes apparent when other morphological features are examined, such as the shape of the upper eye lobes, the number of ommatidia in the eyes, and the shapes of the prothorax and elytra. This makes identifying the species of this genus complex and far from easy. Here, we seek to provide features that allow the new species to be distinguished from the already known ones, while avoiding, whenever possible, the use of the pubescence pattern.

Polymitoleiopus similis sp. nov. is similar to *P. bruchi* (Melzer, 1932) (see photographs on Bezark 2025a and in Santos-Silva *et al.* 2024), but

differs as follows: body slender; sides of prothorax rounded from anterolateral to lateral angles; central dark pubescent areas on pronotum narrow and parallel-sided on posterior half and distinctly widened toward anterior margin; and light pubescent area on anterior half of elytra laterally with oblique dark pubescent band about middle. In *P. bruchi*, the body is stouter, the sides of the prothorax are straight from the anterolateral to the lateral angles, the dark pubescent areas on central region of the pronotum are subelliptical, and the light pubescent area on the anterior half of the elytra does not have an oblique dark pubescent band laterally. It differs from *P. callizonus* (Bates, 1885) (see photographs on Bezark 2025a and in Monné *et al.*, 2020) by having the sides of the prothorax rounded from the anterolateral to the lateral angles (straight in *P. callizonus*), the light pubescent area on the anterior half of the elytra laterally with oblique dark pubescent band about middle (absent in *P. callizonus*) and a posterior margin that ascends from the sides toward the sutural margin (descending in *P. callizonus*), and the elytral apex rounded (obliquely truncate in *P. callizonus*); from *P. charillus* (Bates, 1885) (Fig. 18) by the upper eye lobes narrower and more distant between them (wider and closer to each other in *P. charillus*), by the sides of the prothorax rounded from the anterolateral to the lateral angles (straight in *P. charillus*), and by the light pubescent area on the anterior half of the elytra without longitudinal dark pubescent bands (present in *P. charillus*), and the elytral apex is rounded (obliquely truncate in *P. charillus*); from *P. colibri* (Vlasak & Santos-Silva, 2024) (see photographs on Bezark, 2025a and in Vlasak & Santos-Silva, 2024) by the prothorax narrower (wider in *P. colibri*), the elytral apex rounded (truncate in *P. colibri*), and by the different pubescent pattern; from *P. delicolus* (Bates, 1863) by the elytral apex rounded (truncate in *P. delicolus*), and by the different pubescent pattern; from *P. foveatocollis* (Hamilton, 1896) (see photographs on Bezark, 2025a and in Dillon, 1956) by the light pubescent area on the anterior half of the elytra without longitudinal dark pubescent bands (present in *P. foveatocollis*) and with oblique dark pubescent band laterally (absent in *P. foveatocollis*), and by the upper eye lobes narrower (distinctly wider in *P. foveatocollis*); from *P. mundulus* (Bates, 1885) (see photograph on Bezark, 2025a) by the sides of the prothorax rounded from the anterolateral angles to the lateral tubercle (straighter in *P. mundulus*) and by the different pubescent pattern; from *P. pareuprepes* (Gilmour, 1960) (see photographs on Bezark, 2025a and in Audureau & Roguet, 2018) especially by the upper eye lobes narrower (distinctly wider in *P. pareuprepes*) and the different pubescent pattern; and from *P. vulcanensis* (Santos-Silva, Pérez-Flores, Bezark & Monné, 2024) (see photographs on Bezark, 2025a and in Santos-Silva *et al.*, 2024) by the prothorax rounded from the anterolateral to lateral tubercles (not rounded in *P. vulcanensis*), elytral apex rounded (obliquely truncate in *P. vulcanensis*), and the different pubescent pattern.

APOMECCYNINI Thomson, 1860

Adetus LeConte, 1852

Adetus amicus sp. nov.

(Fig. 21-24)

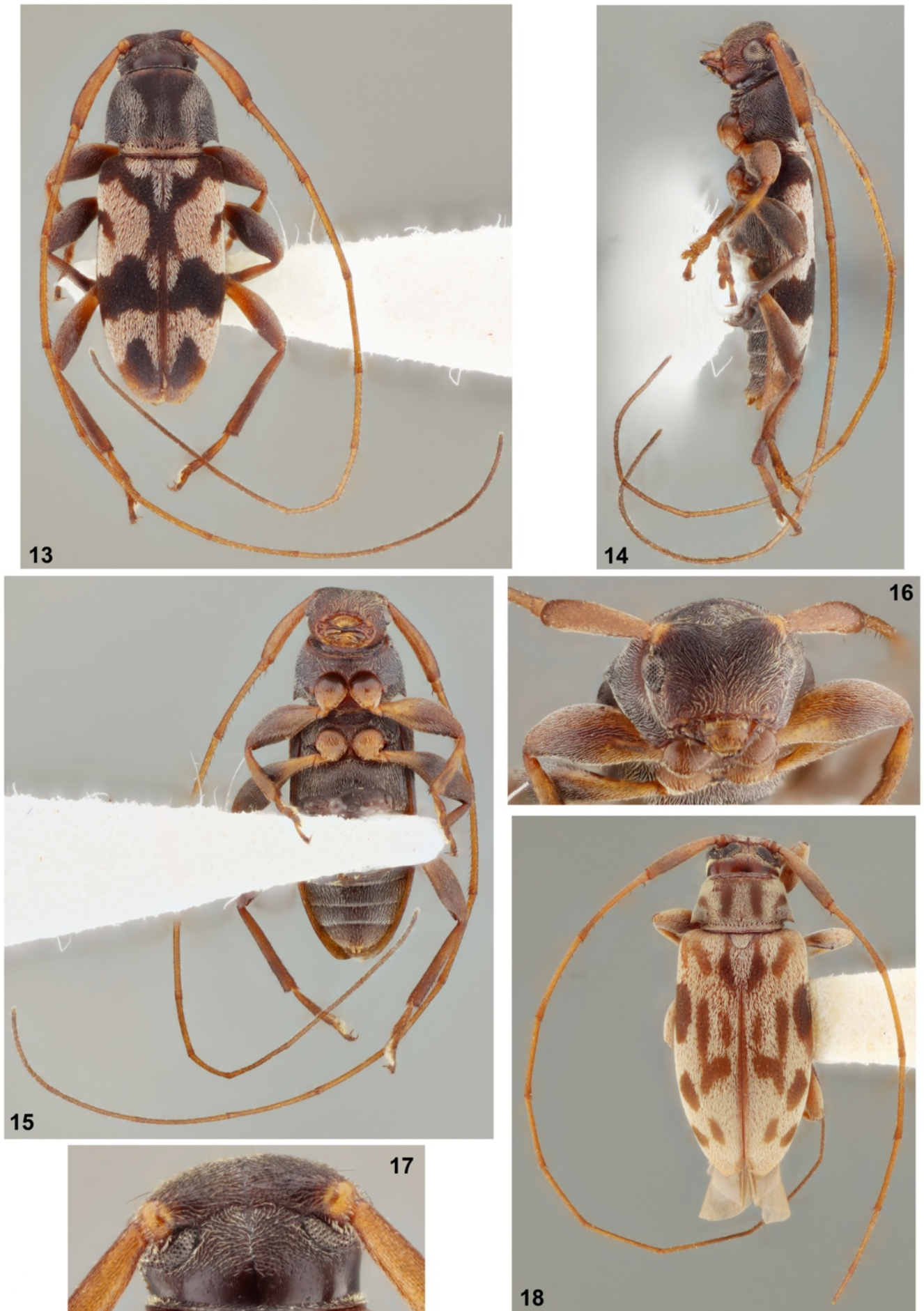
ZooBank: <https://zoobank.org/BC44E7C9-297E-47E9-B54A-B3F338E15571>

Holotype, ♀, MEXICO, Morelos: 10 mi. S Cuernavaca, 3700', Aug. 14, 1974, C.W. & L. O'Brien & Marshall leg. (CSCA).

Description of the holotype

Coloration. – Integument dark brown, except orangish-brown apex of palpomeres and dark reddish-brown apex of antennomere XI.

Head. – Frons abundantly, coarsely punctate; with dense pale-yellow pubescence with white pubescence interspersed, except central region mostly with white pubescence. Vertex abundantly, coarsely punctate, punctures sparser and finer close to prothorax; with moderately abundant yellowish-



Figures 13-18. *Polymitoleiopus* spp.

13-17. *Polymitoleiopus similis* sp. nov., male holotype. 13. Dorsal habitus. 14. Lateral habitus. 15. Ventral habitus. 16. Head, frontal view. 17. Upper eye lobes. 18. *Polymitoleiopus charillus* (Bates, 1885), female from Venezuela (Tachira, Cordero), dorsal habitus.

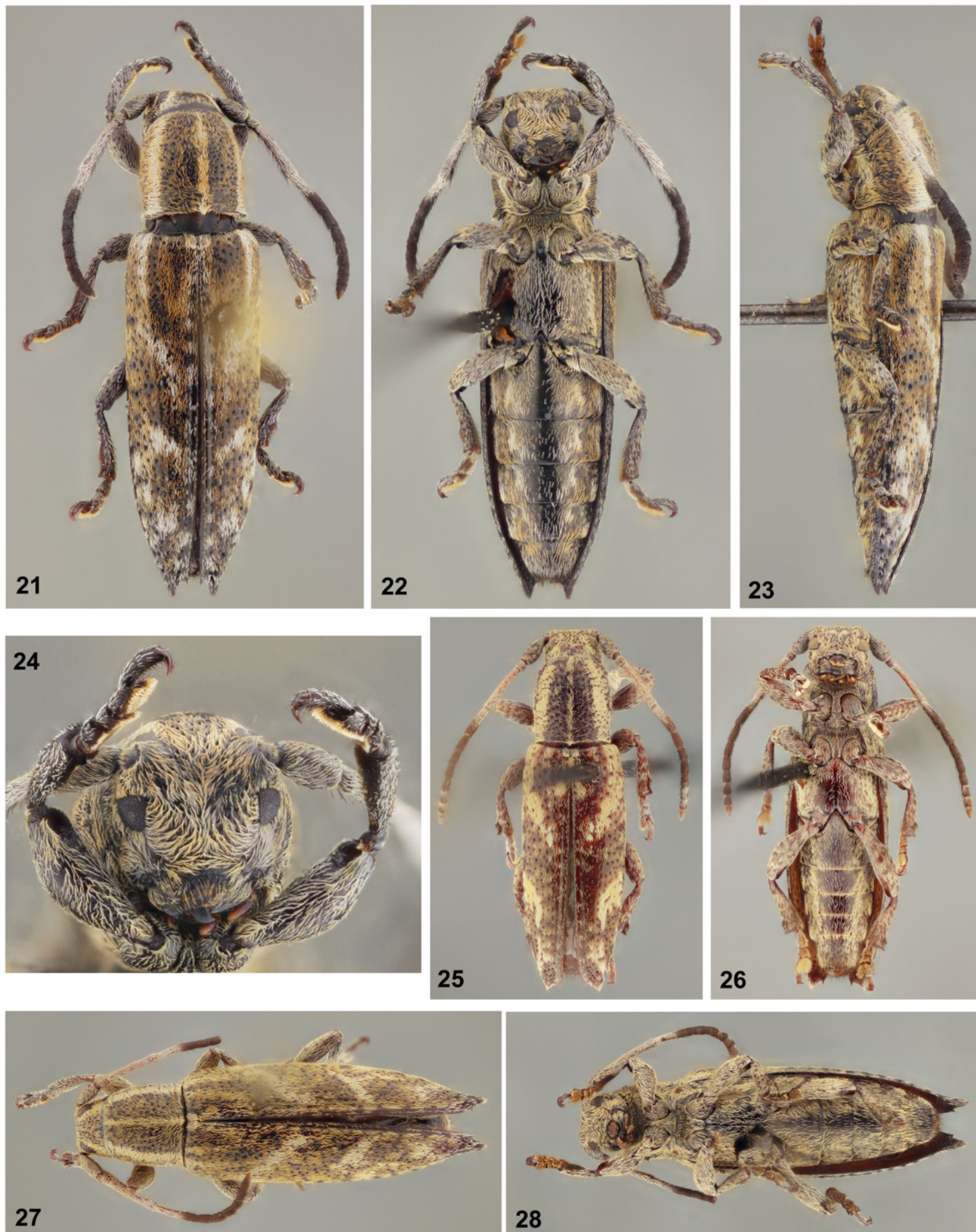
brown pubescence not obscuring integument, sparser posterocentrally, except dense yellowish-white pubescence laterally from middle of upper eye lobes. Area behind upper eye lobes moderately abundantly and coarsely punctate; with dense yellowish-white pubescence superiorly and abundant yellowish-brown pubescence inferiorly; with a few long, erect brown setae interspersed close to eye. Area behind connection between eye lobes and behind lower eye lobes moderately abundantly and coarsely punctate; with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence. Genae 1.45 times longer than lower eye lobes in frontal view; moderately abundantly, finely punctate, except smooth apex; with abundant, both yellowish-brown and white pubescence obscuring integument on some areas, except glabrous apex. Antennal tubercles sparsely, finely punctate; with abundant, both yellowish-brown and white pubescence not obscuring integument. Wide central area of postclypeus with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence, yellow depending on light intensity, and white pubescence interspersed. Sides of postclypeus mostly glabrous. Labrum with a few decumbent, short whitish setae close to anteclypeus and long, decumbent yellowish-brown setae on remaining surface, absent on anterocentral region; anterior margin with short fringe of yellowish-brown setae. Outer surface of mandibles with abundant, both yellowish-brown and white pubescence on basal half, glabrous on apical half. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.47 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.65 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 0.7 times elytral length, reaching posterior region of anterior third of elytra. Scape piriform; with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence on dorsal and outer surface and abundant, both yellowish-brown and whitish pubescence on ventral and inner surface, both not obscuring integument. Pedicel with abundant, both pale-yellow and white pubescence partially obscuring integument; with a few long, erect dark-brown setae interspersed ventrally. Antennomere III and basal half of IV with dense whitish pubescence, pubescence partially pale-yellow on basal half of dorsal surface of III; apical half of IV with dense dark-brown pubescence; ventral surface with abundant, erect dark-brown setae

interspersed. Antennomeres V-XI with dense dark-brown pubescence, except sparse pubescence on light integumental area of XI; with long, erect dark-brown setae interspersed ventrally, setae gradually sparser toward XI. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.57; pedicel = 0.18; IV = 0.85; V = 0.27; VI = 0.25; VII = 0.23; VIII = 0.21; IX = 0.18; X = 0.18; XI = 0.27.

Thorax. – Prothorax as long as wide. Sides slightly rounded from near anterior margin to near posterior margin. Pronotum abundantly, coarsely punctate; with dense, wide, longitudinal white pubescent band laterally, with dense, wide, longitudinal pubescent band centrally, band mostly with white pubescence on anterior third and posterior seventh, yellowish-brown on remaining surface; remaining surface with moderately sparse yellowish-brown pubescence. Sides of prothorax with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence, denser close to pronotum, except anterior half of area close to prosternum mostly with yellowish-white pubescence and area of postcoxal process with abundant pale-yellow pubescence. Prosternum with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence laterally, sparse centrally. Prosternal process with moderately abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument; narrowest area 0.2 times procoxal width. Mesoventrite with moderately abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument. Mesanepisterna and mesepimera with dense yellowish-brown pubescence, except area close to mesepimera mostly with dense yellowish-white pubescence. Mesoventral process with abundant, both yellowish-brown and yellowish-white pubescence anteriorly and laterally, mostly glabrous on remaining surface; apex 0.52 times mesocoxal width. Metanepisterna with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence partially obscuring integument. Metaventrite with dense yellowish-white pubescence laterally, with yellowish-brown pubescence interspersed anteriorly and posteriorly; central area with moderately sparse yellowish-white pubescence, with sparse, short, decumbent yellowish-brown setae interspersed; remaining surface with abundant, both yellowish-brown and yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument. Scutellum glabrous centrally, except on apex, and abundant, both yellowish-brown and yellowish-white pubescence on remaining surface.



Figures 19-20. *Polymitoleiopus similis* sp. nov., female paratype. 19. Dorsal habitus. 20. Ventral habitus.



Figures 21-28. *Adetus* spp.

21-24. *Adetus amicus* sp. nov., female holotype. 21. Dorsal habitus. 22. Ventral habitus. 23. Lateral habitus. 24. Head, frontal view. 25-26. *Adetus furculicauda* (Bates, 1880), male from Guatemala (Quetzaltenango, Finca Los Pirineos, Santa Maria Volcano). 25. Dorsal habitus. 26. Ventral habitus. 27-28. *Adetus pisciformis* (Thomson, 1868), male from Mexico (Morelos, Tepoztlán). 27. Dorsal habitus. 28. Ventral habitus.

Elytra. – Anterior 2/3 parallel-sided; sides of posterior third convergent toward apex; apex with outer angle largely triangularly projected, sutural angle shortly spiniform, and area between them concave. Moderately abundantly, coarsely punctate. Anterior 2/3 mostly with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, with a few short, decumbent white setae interspersed, except dense white pubescent band dorsally on sides of anterior fifth, widened, covering humerus close to anterior margin, wide, fragmented white pubescent band close to suture, moderately dense, oblique white pubescent band from anterior third to about midlength of dorsal surface, not reaching suture, descending from outer to inner surface, and longitudinal band with sparse yellowish-brown pubescence on anterior third, located close to dorsal white pubescent band and extending to the oblique white pubescent band. Posterior third with irregular white pubescent maculae; anterior macula forming an oblique band descending from about middle toward near suture, nearly joining the other maculae before posterior fifth to form a fragmented C-shaped macula, whose outer margin lies close to epipleural region; sutural region with fragmented white pubescent band; apex with moderately abundant white pubescence not obscuring integument; remaining surface with yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument.

Legs. – Coxae mostly with yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument. Trochanters mostly with dense pale-yellow pubescence. Femora with abundant, both yellowish and whitish pubescence not obscuring integument on dorsal and inner surfaces, abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument on outer surface, and dense whitish pubescence ventrally. Tibiae with moderately abundant, both whitish and yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, except apical 2/3 of ventral surface of protibiae with dense, bristly dark-brown pubescence, central third of ventral surface of mesotibiae with dense, bristly dark-brown pubescence and apical third with dense, bristly yellowish-brown pubescence, and apical half of ventral surface of metatibiae with abundant, bristly yellowish-brown pubescence; almost entire apical half of dorsal surface of meso- and metatibiae with dense fringe of short, erect, thick yellowish-brown setae. Dorsal surface of tarsomeres mostly with abundant white pubescence not obscuring integument.

Abdomen. – Ventrites 1–4 laterally with three longitudinal, irregular, fragmented pubescent bands, one white close to outer margin, one white close to central region, and another yellowish-brown between the two former bands; inner area close to inner white pubescent band with moderately sparse yellowish-brown pubescence, wider, more abundant on ventrite 1; central region with very sparse, both white and yellowish-brown pubescence, sparser on ventrite 1. Ventrite 5 centrally depressed, depression gradually widened from base to apex; with irregular yellowish-brown pubescent macula on each side of anterior third of central region, subglabrous centrally on basal 2/3, and both whitish and yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument on remaining surface, whitish pubescence more abundant on sides of apical 2/3 and central apical third; apex truncate.

Dimensions (mm)

total length, 9.50;
prothoracic length, 2.00;
anterior prothoracic width, 1.65;
posterior and maximum prothoracic width, 2.05;
humeral width, 2.55;
elytral length, 7.20.

Etymology. – The specific epithet *amicus* is from the Latin for friend, relating to the relationship of the second author with Jim Cope who was a longtime friend, colleague and field companion.

Remarks. – *Adetus amicus* sp. nov. is similar to *A. furculicauda* (Bates, 1880) (Fig. 25–26; see also photograph of the lectotype on Bezark 2025a), but differs as follows: antennomeres V–XI without basal ring of whitish pubescence; outer margin of fragmented C-shaped pubescent band on posterior half of elytra located near epipleura; and elytral apex concave between outer and sutural angles, making outer angle narrower. In *A. furculicauda*, the antennomeres V–XI have a whitish pubescent ring, outer margin of fragmented C-shaped pubescent band on posterior half of elytra located near suture, and the elytral apex is obliquely truncate, making the outer angle distinctly wider. The new species differs from *Adetus pisciformis*

(Thomson, 1868) (Fig. 27–28; see also photograph of the holotype on Bezark, 2025a) especially by the elytra parallel-sided on anterior 2/3 (slightly rounded, central area widened, in *A. pisciformis*), and the elytral apex short (more elongated in *A. pisciformis*); and from *A. antennatus denticauda* Bates, 1880 and *A. antennatus nitens* Bates, 1885 (see photographs on Bezark, 2025a—two subspecies that appear not to correspond to *A. antennatus* (Thomson, 1868) by the shape of the elytral apex), especially by the pronotum with central longitudinal pubescent band (absent in these two subspecies of *A. antennatus*), and by notable different elytral pubescent pattern, especially the absence of dense, arched pubescent macula near apex.

***Adetus albidus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 29–33)

ZooBank: <https://zoobank.org/69C5136A-E0A6-45C1-86CF-B2E969728531>

Holotype, ♂, MEXICO, *Sinaloa*: 15 mi. N Mazatlán, 17–21.VII.1982, J. Cope leg. (CSCA).

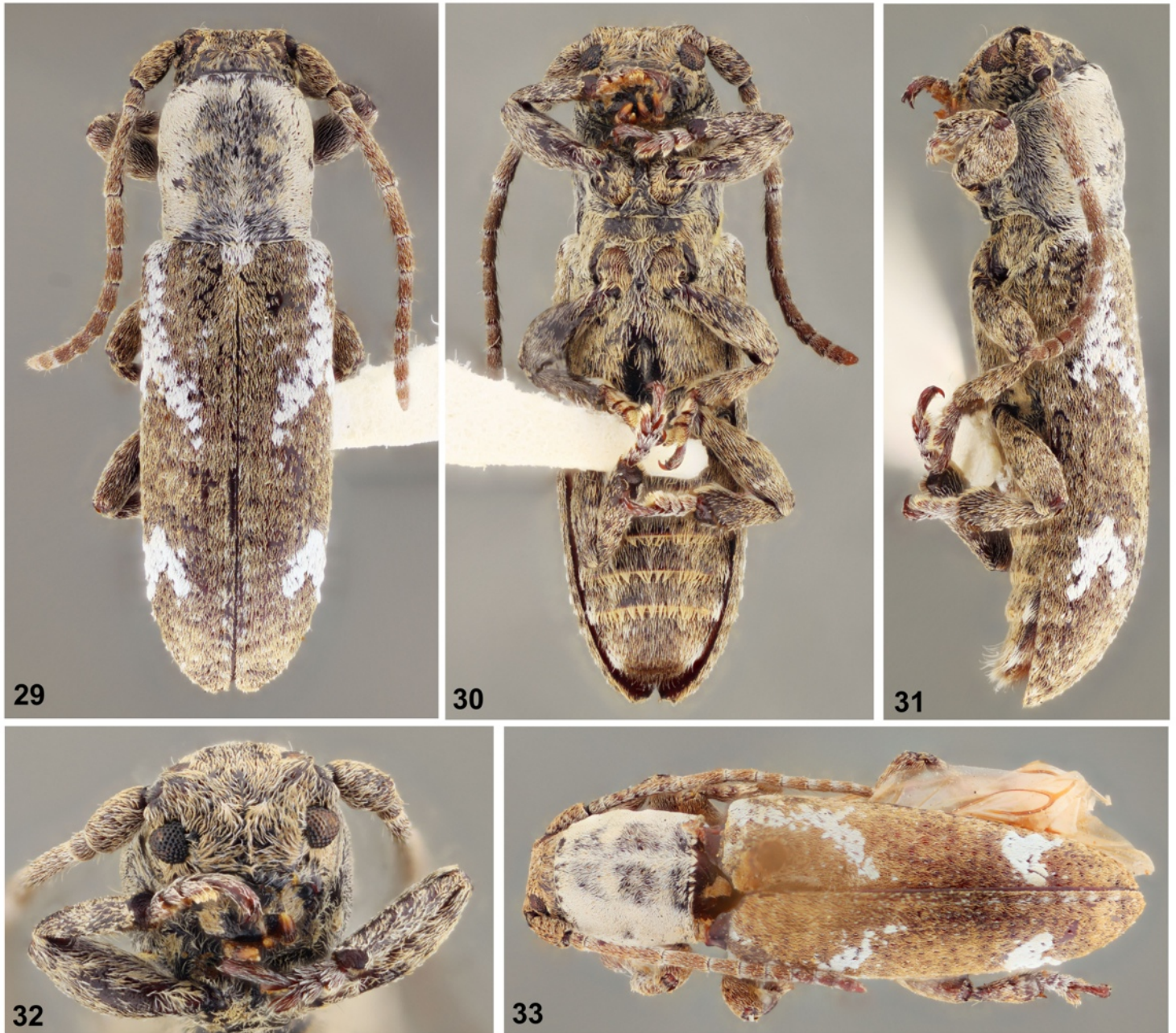
Paratype, ♂, MEXICO, *Sinaloa*: 8 mi. E Malpica, 17–21.VII.1982, J. Cope leg. (MZSP, formerly CSCA).

Description of the holotype (Fig. 29–32)

Coloration. – Integument mostly dark brown; palpomeres brown with orangish-brown apex; pedicel and antennomeres brown; tarsomeres reddish brown.

Head. – Frons abundantly, coarsely punctate; with abundant dull yellowish-brown pubescence almost obscuring integument, with short, bristly white setae interspersed. Area between antennal tubercles and posterior margins of upper eye lobes with punctation, pubescence, and setae as on frons. Remaining surface of vertex tumid, sparsely, coarsely punctate, with abundant dull yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, and short, decumbent white setae interspersed. Area behind eye lobes moderately abundantly, coarsely punctate; with abundant dull yellowish-brown pubescence partially obscuring integument, with short, decumbent white setae interspersed. Antennal tubercles with abundant dull yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument and short, decumbent white setae interspersed. Genae 1.1 times longer than length of lower eye lobe in frontal view; with pubescence as on area behind eyes, except glabrous apex, and pubescence denser close to eye. Wide central area of postclypeus with moderately abundant dull yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument. Sides of postclypeus glabrous. Labrum with sparse dull yellowish-brown pubescence; with fringe of yellowish-brown setae on anterior margin. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.48 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.61 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 0.8 times elytral length, reaching area between anterior third and midlength of elytra. Scape piriform; with dense yellowish-brown pubescence and short, decumbent white setae interspersed. Pedicel and antennomeres III–X with pubescence as on scape, except white pubescent ring basally and apically; III–X with a few short, erect, both yellowish and white setae interspersed; XI with basal and central white pubescent ring, and abundant yellowish-brown pubescence on remaining surface; pedicel and flagellomeres with moderately long, erect yellowish-brown setae on ventral surface, sparser toward XI. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.64; pedicel = 0.21; IV = 0.58; V = 0.37; VI = 0.37; VII = 0.29; VIII = 0.29; IX = 0.29; X = 0.21; XI = 0.25.

Thorax. – Prothorax longer than wide; sides slightly roundly widened basally, subparallel-sided on remaining surface. Pronotum moderately abundantly, shallowly, coarsely punctate, punctures mostly hidden by pubescence; with dense yellowish-white pubescence laterally and on anterior fifth, sparser centrally, paler yellow on some areas, except dense, longitudinal yellowish-white pubescent band centrally between middle and posterior quarter, and abundant white pubescence on remaining posterior fifth, pubescence denser centrally. Sides of prothorax with dense, both dull yellowish-brown and whitish pubescence close to pronotum; remaining surface with abundant, both whitish and dull yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring



Figures 29-33. *Adetus albidus* sp. nov.

29-32. Male holotype. 29. Dorsal habitus. 30. Ventral habitus. 31. Lateral habitus. 32. Head, frontal view. 33. Male paratype, dorsal habitus.

integument, denser on some areas. Prosternum with moderately abundant dull yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument. Prosternal process moderately sparsely and finely punctate; pubescence as on prosternum; narrowest area 0.24 times procoxal width. Mesoventrite with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence anterocentrally, close to mesocoxal cavities, and part of lateral surfaces, and very sparse yellowish-brown pubescence on remaining surface. Mesanepisterna, mesepimera, metanepisterna, and sides of metaventrite with dense yellowish-brown pubescence and short, decumbent white setae interspersed; anterocentral third of metaventrite with abundant, both yellowish-brown and white pubescence not obscuring integument; remaining surface of metaventrite with glabrous, except moderately sparse, both yellowish-brown and white pubescence centrally close to metathoracic discrimen. Mesoventral process with sides distinctly convergent from base to posterior third, then distinctly divergent toward subtruncate apex; with abundant pubescence not obscuring integument, mostly yellow on base and central half and mostly white on remaining surface; narrowest area 0.29 times mesocoxal width; apex 0.49 times mesocoxal width.

Scutellum with dense white pubescence, slightly yellowish anterocentrally.

Elytra. – Moderately sparsely, coarsely punctate; apex rounded; with moderately dense dull yellowish-brown pubescence, with short, decumbent white setae interspersed, except dense, wide, longitudinal white pubescent band located dorsally near epipleural region, extending from humerus to apical region of anterior third, slightly reaching superior region of epipleural region on its apex, bifurcating into oblique band toward about middle of dorsal surface before its apex, narrowing toward its apex, which almost reaches elytral midlength; and inverted V-shaped white pubescent macula laterally on apical third, from dorsal surface to superior region of epipleural area.

Legs. – Coxae with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, denser toward trochanter. Trochanters with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, denser ventrally, with a few short, decumbent white setae interspersed. Femora with abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, and short, decumbent, thick white setae interspersed. Protibiae with moderately abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence

not obscuring integument, with short, decumbent, thick white setae interspersed, except glabrous apex and abundant, bristly dark yellowish-brown pubescence on apical third of ventral surface. Mesotibiae with abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, and short, decumbent, thick white setae interspersed, except bristly yellowish-brown pubescence on apical half of ventral surface, and glabrous apex. Metatibiae distinctly widened from base to near apex, then abruptly narrowed and somewhat slender; with abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, with short, decumbent, thick white setae interspersed, except mostly glabrous apical region, and dense, bristly pale pubescence on apical half of ventral surface. Dorsal surface of tarsomeres with abundant white pubescence not obscuring integument.

Abdomen. – Ventrites 1-4 with abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, with short, decumbent white setae interspersed, except fringe of yellow setae on apex; ventrites 3-4 with dense white pubescent macula on apical half of sides. Ventrite 5 with abundant, both light yellowish-brown and white pubescence not obscuring integument, except dense, irregular white pubescent macula on sides of posterior half; apex rounded.

Variation. – Pronotal pubescence denser centrally and elytral pubescence distinctly yellower.

Dimensions (mm)

total length, 8.10-9.85;
prothoracic length, 1.90-2.35;
anterior prothoracic width, 1.55-1.90;
posterior prothoracic width, 1.70-2.20;
maximum prothoracic width, 1.80-2.30;
humeral width, 2.25-2.90;
elytral length, 5.70-6.90.

Etymology. – The specific epithet is derived from the Latin “albidus” (white), referring to the coloration of the pronotal pubescence.

Remarks. – *Adetus albidus* **sp. nov.** is similar to *A. atomarius invittatus* Breuning, 1971 (Fig. 34-35), but differs as follows: pubescence on sides of pronotum much denser, obscuring punctures; pubescence on center of pronotum partially obscuring punctures; dense pubescent bands on elytra denser, white and strongly contrasting with remaining pubescence; scape distinctly wider than maximum diameter of upper eye lobe; and metatibiae are much wider apically. In *A. atomarius invittatus*, the pubescence on the sides of the pronotum is not very dense and the punctures are distinct throughout the pronotum, the pubescent bands on the elytra are less dense, more yellowish white, and not strongly contrasting with remaining pubescence, the scape is about as wide as the maximum diameter of the upper eye lobe, and the metatibiae are distinctly narrower apically in males. As we do not have access to a photograph of the holotype of *A. atomarius invittatus*, we base our study on specimens identified as belonging to this subspecies by the late Ubirajara R. Martins. According to Breuning (1971) (translated): “Like the typical form, but the light spots on the elytra are even smaller, not forming a distinct preapical band.” Apparently, this description does not agree well with the specimen illustrated herein (Fig. 34-35). In any case, neither the original description of *A. atomarius atomarius* nor Breuning’s (1971) redescription, nor the description of *A. atomarius invittatus*, agree with the new species. The new species differs from *Adetus binotatus* (Thomson, 1868) (Fig. 36-37), especially by the pronotal pubescence much denser and obscuring punctures, especially centrally (less dense and not obscuring the punctures in *A. binotatus*) and the anterior white pubescent elytral band wider and reaching the humerus (slender and not reaching humerus in *A. binotatus*), and the elytral apex without a distinct dark macula (present in *A. binotatus*).

DESMIPHORINI Thomson, 1860

Pogonillus Bates, 1885

Pogonillus ruficornis **sp. nov.**

(Fig. 38-41)

ZooBank: <https://zoobank.org/86153479-B81A-4C2B-8E85-D633CADC70BD>

Holotype. ♀, MEXICO, Guerrero: 3 km W Chilpancingo, 20-27.VII. 1987, J. Cope leg. (CSCA).

Description of the holotype

Coloration. – Integument mostly dark brown; ventral mouthparts partially orangish brown, including apex of palpomeres; anterior region of anteclypeus brownish; anterior half of labrum dark yellowish brown; scape mostly reddish brown; pedicel and antennomeres III–VIII orangish brown; antennomeres IX–XI brown. Trochanters and base of femora reddish brown. Tibiae light brown, slightly darker or reddish brown depending on light intensity and source. Tarsomeres mostly reddish brown.

Head. – Frons densely, finely punctate, somewhat reticulate-punctate; with moderately abundant white pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence slightly sparser toward clypeus; with long, erect brown setae interspersed. Vertex with sculpturing, pubescence, and erect setae as on frons, except smooth, glabrous median groove. Antennal tubercles frontally with sculpturing, pubescence, and setae as on frons; dorsally and posteriorly with sparser punctures. Area behind eyes with moderately abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous area close to prothorax behind lower eye lobe, and long, erect, both brown and whitish setae interspersed. Genae 1.28 times length of lower eye lobe in frontal view; slightly transversely striate-punctate laterally, somewhat finely rugose-punctate frontally; with sparse white pubescence, except glabrous apex, and long, erect, both white and yellowish setae interspersed. Wide central area of postclypeus with sculpturing as on frons posteriorly, sparsely punctate close to anteclypeus, transversely carinate between these two areas; with sparse white pubescence and long, erect setae interspersed, setae mostly dark brown basally, gradually paler or yellowish brown toward their apices. Sides of postclypeus smooth, glabrous. Anteclypeus with a few moderately long yellowish-brown setae directed forward on area close to postclypeus. Labrum sparsely, finely punctate posteriorly, smooth anteriorly; with long, erect setae on posterior half and laterally, setae dark brown basally, yellowish or yellowish brown toward their apices; remaining surface with very short yellowish-brown setae near anterior margin. Gulamentum smooth, glabrous, except a few minute whitish setae and a few long, erect dark-brown setae on intermaxillary process. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.35 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.69 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 1.55 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex about base of antennomere X. Scape elongated, gradually widened from base to apical 2/3, gradually narrowed toward apex on apical third; with white pubescence not obscuring integument, and long, erect dark-brown setae interspersed throughout. Pedicel and antennomeres III–V with moderately sparse white pubescence dorsally and laterally, almost glabrous ventrally; with long, erect, both yellowish-brown and dark-brown setae interspersed dorsally and laterally, and very long dark-brown setae ventrally. Antennomeres VI–VII with white pubescence on basal third of dorsal and lateral surfaces, abundant, bristly brownish pubescence on remaining dorsal and lateral surfaces, and very sparse brownish pubescence ventrally; erect setae as on III–V. Antennomere VIII with moderately sparse, both brownish and yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument; with a few long, erect yellowish setae interspersed dorsally and laterally, one long, erect dark-brown seta on dorsal apex, and very long, erect dark-brown setae ventrally. Antennomeres IX–XI with moderately abundant brownish and yellowish pubescence dorsally and laterally, pubescence partially whitish on dorsal surface of XI, long, erect yellowish setae interspersed dorsally and laterally, and very long, erect dark-brown setae ventrally on IX–X. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of



Figures 34-37. *Adetus* spp.

34-35. *Adetus atomarius invittatus* Breuning, 1971, male from Venezuela (Bordón). 34. Dorsal habitus. 35. Lateral habitus. 36-37. *Adetus binotatus* (Thomson, 1868), male from Mexico (Chiapas, Ocosingo). 36. Dorsal habitus. 37. Lateral habitus.

antennomere III: scape = 1.00; pedicel = 0.26; IV = 1.07; V = 0.73; VI = 0.67; VII = 0.60; VIII = 0.50; IX = 0.50; X = 0.43; XI = 0.53.

Thorax. – Prothorax about as long as wide; sides sinuous on anterior 2/3, distinctly narrowed, parallel-sided on posterior third. Pronotum densely, somewhat coarsely rugose-punctate, punctures slightly coarser, confluent centrally; with abundant white pubescence not obscuring integument, longer centrally, except mostly glabrous central area with differentiated sculpturing; with long, erect dark-brown setae interspersed. Sides of prothorax densely, somewhat coarsely rugose-punctate; with abundant white pubescence not obscuring integument, more abundant close to pronotum, sparser grayish white toward prosternum. Prosternum abundantly, coarsely, somewhat rugose-punctate; with abundant, bristly whitish pubescence laterally, sparser, yellowish centrally. Prosternal process with sculpturing and pubescence as on central area of prosternum; narrowest area 0.2 times procoxal width. Mesoventrite with sparse whitish pubescence, except dense white pubescence on apex of lateral surfaces. Mesanepisterna with sparse white pubescence, denser close to mesepimeron. Mesepimera with abundant white pubescence not obscuring integument. Mesoventral process with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, and long, erect yellowish-brown setae interspersed; narrowest area 0.34 times mesocoxal width. Metanepisterna and sides of metaventrite with abundant white pubescence not obscuring integument; remaining surface of metaventrite with pubescence sparser than on sides. Scutellum with sparse white pubescence, except abundant white pubescence close to margins.

Elytra. – Parallel-sided on anterior third, slightly widened on central third, and roundly convergent toward rounded apex on posterior third; slightly transversely depressed between centrobasal crest and apex of anterior third, then convex, more abruptly inclined on posterior fifth; centrobasal crest distinct, rounded dorsally; abundantly, coarsely punctate on anterior third, punctures gradually sparser, finer toward apex on posterior 2/3, especially on posterior third; anterior half with large white pubescent macula, V-notched on its outer surface, dorsally gradually narrowed toward suture, anteriorly not reaching humerus, reaching superior region of epipleura, posteriorly reaching epipleural margin; posterior third with abundant white pubescence partially obscuring integument, except large area with moderately sparse brown pubescence, reaching epipleural margin and almost reaching suture dorsally;

remaining surface with moderately abundant brown pubescence not obscuring integument; with long, erect dark-brown setae interspersed throughout, except part of epipleural region with long, erect yellow or yellowish-brown setae.

Legs. – Femora with sparse white pubescence, except abundant white pubescence on dorsal surface of femoral club and moderately abundant on apical quarter of sides and ventral surface, and glabrous or nearly glabrous irregular areas; with sparse, long, erect white setae interspersed ventrally, and long, erect dark-brown, white, and yellow setae interspersed on posterior half of dorsal surface of femoral club. Tibiae with abundant white pubescence not obscuring integument dorsally, pubescence sparser on remaining surface, except dense, bristly yellowish-brown pubescence on apical half of protibiae, apical third of ventral surface of meso- and metatibiae, and apical fifth of dorsal surface of mesotibiae with abundant, erect yellow setae; dorsal surface with long, erect, both brown and yellowish setae. Dorsal surface of tarsomeres with abundant white pubescence not obscuring integument; with sparse, long, erect brown setae interspersed on I-III and apical third of V; metatarsomere I slightly shorter than II-III together.

Abdomen. – Ventrites with moderately abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, except central apex of ventrites 1-4 glabrous, sides of ventrite 1 with dense yellowish pubescence, and sides of ventrites 2-4 with yellowish pubescence, gradually sparser toward ventrite 4; with long, erect yellowish and white setae interspersed, ventrites 4-5 also with long, erect brown setae interspersed. Apex of ventrite 5 subtruncate.

Dimensions (mm)

total length, 4.30;
prothoracic length, 0.95;
anterior prothoracic width, 1.00;
posterior prothoracic width, 0.90;
maximum prothoracic width, 1.05;
humeral width, 1.40;
elytral length, 2.90.

Etymology. – The specific name *ruficornis* is composed from the Latin “rufous” (reddish) and “cornis” (horned), referring to reddish antennae.

Remarks. – *Pogonillus ruficornis* sp. nov. is similar to *P. subfasciatus* Bates, 1885 (Fig. 54; see also photographs on Bezark, 2025a and in Heffern *et al.*, 2018), but differs as follows: antennomeres III–VI entirely orangish brown; elytra proportionally shorter and wider (elytral length about 2.0 times humeral width); and tibiae not dark brown on apical third. In *P. subfasciatus*, the antennomeres III–VI are dark brown apically with the dark area gradually wider toward VI, the elytra are proportionally longer and narrower (elytral length about 2.25 times humeral width), and the tibiae are dark brown on apical third.

POGONOCHERINI Mulsant, 1839

Callipogonius Linsley, 1935

Callipogonius copei sp. nov.

(Fig. 42–46)

ZooBank: <https://zoobank.org/FB8DECD3-068A-4BE7-A398-3E8D67C681E6>

Holotype, ♂, MEXICO, *Hidalgo*: Hwy. 105, 2 mi. N Tlanchinol, 5000', 2 Aug. 1982, W. & L. O'Brien & G. Wibmer leg. (CSCA).

Paratype, ♂, same data as holotype (MZSP).

Description of the holotype

Coloration. – Head capsule dark brown; ventral mouthparts orangish brown with irregular brown and light brown areas; postclypeus dark brown with irregular dark yellowish-brown areas; anteclypeus dull yellowish brown; labrum reddish brown, slightly lighter anteriorly; scape brown, darker laterally and ventrally, except reddish brown apex of dorsal surface; pedicel reddish brown, except dark reddish brown ventral surface; antennomere III reddish brown basally on dorsal and lateral surfaces, brown on remaining dorsal surface and lateral surfaces, with irregular dark reddish brown areas, dark brown ventrally; antennomere IV orangish brown, slightly reddish basally, except dark brown apical quarter and ventral surface; antennomeres V–VII orangish brown on basal half, brown on apical half; antennomere VIII orangish brown on basal half, brown on apical half; antennomere IX orangish brown on basal third, brown on apical 2/3; antennomeres X–XI orangish brown on basal quarter, brown on apical 3/4. Pronotum dark brown, darker on transverse posterior sulcus and some punctures. Sides of prothorax dark brown, darker on some areas. Prosternum dark reddish brown, except dark brown area close to anterior margin and blackish narrow area close to procoxal cavities. Prosternal process dark brown on basal 2/3, dark orangish brown on apical third, except dark brown margins, more blackish on anterior half. Mesoventrite dark brown anterocentrally, dark reddish brown on remaining surface. Mesanepisterna and mesepimera mostly dark reddish brown. Mesoventral process brown, except dark-brown margins. Metanepisterna and metaventrite dark brown, slightly lighter on some irregular areas of metaventrite. Scutellum light brown, except dark-brown anterolateral areas. Elytra dark brown on basal half, except wide, oblique, slightly arched black band dorsally on anterior third, from near humerus to near suture, and another oblique, narrower black band dorsally before middle, from suture to near anterior oblique band; area between middle and posterior quarter dark brown between suture and longitudinal carina, including carina, brown on remaining surface, except orangish brown area close to suture, with blackish spots interspersed; posterior quarter dull yellowish brown, except blackish spots close to suture, arched blackish band dorsally on apical sixth, and irregular, transverse blackish bands close to suture near apex. Coxae mostly dark orangish brown. Trochanters orangish brown. Femora orangish brown basally, brown on remaining surface, except blackish basal half of basal half of outer surface of profemora, and orangish apical third of dorsal and lateral surfaces of all femora. Tibiae mostly brown on basal and apical quarters, more reddish brown depending on light intensity, orangish brown on remaining surface. Protarsomeres I–III mostly brown; tarsomeres IV–V reddish brown. Meso- and metatarsomeres reddish brown. Abdominal ventrites 1–3 dark brown centrally, sides of ventrite 1 brown, sides of ventrite 2 dark orangish brown, sides of ventrite 3 orangish brown, and apex of ventrites 1–3 yellowish brown; ventrite 4 brownish anterocentrally, orangish brown on remaining surface, except yellowish-brown apex; ventrite 5 light brown on anterior third, light brown on remaining central area, orangish brown on sides.

Head. – Frons sparsely, shallowly, moderately coarsely punctate; with abundant dull yellowish-brown pubescence close to eyes and centrally near vertex, and abundant, somewhat grayish-yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument on remaining surface; with long, erect dark-brown setae interspersed, and a few long, erect pale setae interspersed close to eyes. Area between antennal tubercles mostly glabrous on transverse central area and abundant dull yellowish-brown pubescence on remaining surface; with long, erect dark-brown setae interspersed close to tubercles. Remaining surface of vertex with dense light yellowish-brown pubescence, except yellow pubescence close to eyes and glabrous central area between posterior margin of eyes and prothorax; with long, erect dark-brown setae interspersed close to eyes. Area behind eyes with abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument; with long, erect yellowish-brown setae interspersed behind lower eye lobe. Antennal tubercles with abundant grayish-yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument. Genae 0.58 times length of lower eye lobe in frontal view; with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous apex; with long, erect pale setae interspersed. Wide central area of postclypeus abundantly, coarsely punctate; with abundant grayish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument close to frons and moderately abundant yellow pubescence close to anteclypeus; with long, erect setae interspersed anteriorly, setae dark brown basally, yellowish-brown gradually yellowish-white toward apex on remaining surface; with long yellowish-white setae directed forward close to anteclypeus. Sides of postclypeus smooth, glabrous. Labrum with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument on posterior 2/3, glabrous on anterior third, except fringe of yellowish-brown setae on anterior margin; with abundant, erect, both light yellowish-brown and pale setae interspersed on pubescent area. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.17 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.60 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 1.9 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at basal region of antennomere VIII. Scape moderately fusiform; sparsely, coarsely punctate; with abundant dull yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, sparser on apical region; with long, erect dark-brown setae interspersed dorsally and laterally, and long, erect yellowish setae interspersed ventrally. Pedicel with moderately abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument; with a few short, erect yellowish setae interspersed dorsally and long, erect dark-brown setae interspersed ventrally. Antennomere III with moderately abundant yellowish pubescence basally and sparse, mostly brownish pubescence on remaining surface; with a few short, erect yellowish setae interspersed dorsally and long, erect, both yellowish and brown setae interspersed ventrally. Antennomeres IV–XI with abundant yellowish pubescence on light integumental area and moderately abundant yellowish-brown pubescence on dark integumental area; with short, erect yellowish setae interspersed dorsally and laterally and long, erect, both yellowish and brown setae interspersed ventrally on IV–VIII; dorsal apex of IV–VIII with one long erect brown seta; IV arched. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.85; pedicel = 0.22; IV = 1.70; V = 0.96; VI = 0.89; VII = 0.78; VIII = 0.70; IX = 0.67; X = 0.59; XI = 0.57.

Thorax. – Prothorax as wide as long; sides sinuous, forming a rounded lateral tubercle about middle; anterior and posterior transverse sulci distinct. Pronotum with large, elevated, conical tubercle on each side about middle, with their posterior region projected toward posterior third as convergent carinae; sparsely, coarsely punctate; with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence partially obscuring integument laterally, pubescence denser on carinae, except dense black pubescence close to posterolateral angles; abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument on anterocentral quarter; abundant yellowish-brown pubescence posterocentrally, with glabrous spots interspersed; abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument centrally between anterior quarter and about middle; and abundant, somewhat greenish-yellow pubescence on remaining central region; anterior and posterior sulci glabrous; with long, erect, both dark-brown and yellowish setae interspersed. Sides of prothorax with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence, except glabrous sulci and dense blackish pubescence posteriorly close to pronotum. Prosternum with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, denser laterally, except glabrous area close to anterior margin. Prosternal process with moderately sparse yellowish-brown pubescence; narrowest area 0.19 times procoxal width. Mesoventrite with sparse yellowish-white pubescence centrally and moderately abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument on remaining surface. Mesanepisterna and mesepimera with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence. Metanepisterna and sides of metaventrite with abundant dark yellowish-brown pubescence; remaining surface of metaventrite with abundant



Figures 38-41. *Pogonillus ruficornis* **sp. nov.**, female holotype.
38. Dorsal habitus. 39. Lateral habitus. 40. Ventral habitus. 41. Head, frontal view.

yellowish-brown pubescence laterally close to metacoxal cavities and abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument on remaining surface, except glabrous metathoracic discrimen and metakatepisternal sutures. Scutellum with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument on light integumental area and sparse dark-brown pubescence on dark integumental area.

Elytra. – Sides slightly convergent from humeri to posterior quarter, then distinctly convergent toward apex; apex with outer apex triangularly projected and sutural angle rounded, slightly projected; centrobasal crest elevated, elongated, asperate dorsally; humeral carina distinct from humerus to about middle, then gradually disappearing toward posterior third; dorsal surface with longitudinal carina from about anterior third to posterior quarter, located laterally, and another distinctly elevated longitudinal carina, between the former and suture, located between about middle and posterior quarter; moderately abundantly, coarsely punctate on basal half, punctures gradually sparser toward apex on posterior quarter; with yellowish-brown pubescence basally close to scutellum, abundant blackish pubescence on arched black band on anterior third, and abundant dark yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument or remaining dorsal surface between this band and anterior margin; with very wide, arched light yellowish-brown pubescent band on remaining anterior half, from suture to epipleural margin, except moderately sparse dark-brown pubescence on second dorsal black integumental band and blackish spots close to suture, and yellowish-white pubescent band on humeral and dorsal carinae; with very wide, arched pubescent band from about middle to posterior quarter, pubescence dark yellowish brown between innermost carina and area near suture, light yellowish brown on remaining lateral surface, light yellowish brown close to suture, except sparse dark-brown pubescence on dark integument spots; posterior quarter with abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, except dark-brown pubescence on dark integumental spots and bands and yellowish-white pubescence close to suture; with long, erect, both dark-brown and yellowish-white setae interspersed.

Legs. – Coxae with moderately sparse, both yellowish-brown and brown pubescence; with a few long, erect yellowish setae interspersed. Trochanters with abundant pale-yellow pubescence ventrally, with a few long, erect setae of same color interspersed, mostly glabrous on remaining surface. Femora with sparser yellowish-brown pubescence about basal half and most of ventral surface, abundant, longer, yellower on remaining apical half of femoral club; with long, erect yellowish-white setae interspersed. Tibiae with abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence whiter depending on light intensity, except sparse yellowish-brown pubescence on apical quarter of dorsal and lateral surfaces of protibiae, dense, bristly yellowish-brown pubescence on apical 2/3 of ventral surface of protibiae, moderately abundant, bristly yellowish-brown pubescence on apical half of ventral surface of mesotibiae, moderately sparse, bristly yellowish-brown pubescence on apical third of ventral surface of metatibiae, and abundant, bristly, dark-brown pubescence on apical quarter of dorsal surface of meso- and metatibiae,

not reaching apex, and dense yellow pubescence on apex of meso- and metatibiae; with long, erect yellowish-white setae interspersed. Dorsal surface of tarsomeres with moderately sparse yellowish pubescence; metatarsomere I slightly shorter than II-III together.

Abdomen. – Ventrites with moderately abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence more yellowish white centrally, except fringe of yellow setae on apex of ventrites 1-4, fringe distinctly longer and denser laterally on ventrite 1-2; all ventrites with a few long, erect yellowish-white setae interspersed, setae more abundant on sides of ventrite 5. Apex of ventrite 5 subtruncate.

Dimensions (mm) (male holotype-male paratype).

total length, 8.05-7.50;
prothoracic length, 1.75-1.65;
anterior prothoracic width, 1.50-1.30;
posterior prothoracic width, 1.60-1.45;
maximum prothoracic width, 1.80-1.55;
humeral width, 2.85-2.40;
elytral length, 5.60-5.00.

Etymology. – The species is dedicated to the late James Cope.

NEW RECORDS AND NOTES

LAMIINAE

ACANTHOCININI

Lepturgotrichona Gilmour, 1957

Lepturgotrichona stigmatica (Bates, 1881)

(Fig. 47)

Lepturges stigmaticus Bates, 1881: 170.

Leptrichillus minutus Gilmour, 1960: 92.

Remarks. – *Lepturges stigmaticus* and *Leptrichillus minutus* were described from Guatemala. Currently, it is known from Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Belize, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica (Bezark, 2025b; Monné, 2024; Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2025). It was Monné & Giesbert (1994) who first reported the species from Mexico, but without additional details.

Material examined. – MEXICO, *Yucatán* (new state record): 12 km NW Nuevo Villodolid [*sic*, Villadolid], 1 female, 23-30.V.2012, J. Cope leg. (CSCA). **Note:** the label indicates Quintana Roo as the state where Villadolid is located. However, since we were unable to find any place in Quintana Roo named Villadolid (or Villodolid), we believe the label information is incorrect.

Callipogonius copei sp. nov. can be distinguished from the other species of the genus using the key below (alternative of couplet “3” from Linsley 1935)

1. Pronotum with longitudinal pubescent band centrally distinctly contrasting with remaining pubescence, from about anterior third to about posterior quarter; elytra with narrow, oblique yellowish or yellowish-white pubescent band dorsally on anterior third. Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, French Guiana, Brazil (Pará, Bahia, Mato Grosso do Sul, and Minas Gerais), and Paraguay *C. exoticus* (Martins & Galileo, 1995)
- Pronotum without longitudinal pubescent band centrally contrasting with remaining pubescence; elytra without narrow oblique light pubescent band dorsally on anterior third 2
- 2(1). Pronotum without dense whitish pubescence centrally; elytra with two different pubescent areas on anterior and posterior half. Mexico (Hidalgo) *C. copei* sp. nov.
- Pronotum with dense whitish pubescence centrally; elytra without two areas with distinct pubescence 3
- 3(2). Elytral apices obliquely truncate; dorsal prominences of prothorax tuberculiform; discal prothoracic white patch small. 4 mm. Mexico (Veracruz), Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua *C. hircinus* (Bates, 1885)
- Elytral apices emarginate-truncate; dorsal prominences of prothorax prolonged backward into a horn; discal prothoracic white patch large, conspicuous. 5.5-7 mm. United States of America (Texas), Mexico (Jalisco, Veracruz), and Nicaragua *C. cornutus* Linsley, 1935



Figures 42-46. *Callipogonius copei* sp. nov., male holotype.

42. Dorsal habitus. **43.** Ventral habitus. **44.** Elytron, oblique view. **45.** Lateral habitus. **46.** Head, frontal view.

Polymitoleiopus Lepesme & Breuning, 1955***Polymitoleiopus euprepes*** (Bates, 1885)

(Fig. 48)

Lepturges euprepes Bates, 1885: 404.

Remarks. – *Lepturges euprepes* was described from Mexico, with Oaxaca cited as the state of origin, though with uncertainty. Until now the species was known only by the holotype (Bezark, 2025b; Monné, 2024; Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2025).

Material examined. – MEXICO, *Quintana Roo* (new state record): 15 mi. SW Cancun, 1 male, 12.VI.2007, J. Cope leg. (CSCA).

Polymitoleiopus multinotatus (Bates, 1881)

(Fig. 49)

Lepturges multinotatus Bates, 1881: 168.

Remarks. – *Lepturges multinotatus* was described from Guatemala and Nicaragua. It is also known from Honduras (Bezark, 2025; Monné, 2024; Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2025).

Material examined. – COSTA RICA (new country record), *Guanacaste*: La Pacifica [Hacienda La Pacifica Eco-lodge-Hotel], 1 male, 19.VI.1993, J. Cope leg. (CSCA).

APOMECCYNINI***Adetus*** LeConte, 1852***Adetus consors*** Bates, 1885

(Fig. 50)

Adetus consors Bates, 1885: 342

Remarks. – *Adetus consors* was described from Guatemala and Panama. This species was previously known from Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela (Bezark, 2025; Monné, 2024; Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2025). Zajciw (1974) reported it from Brazil (Espírito Santo). The specimen was probably misidentified; however, confirmation is impossible since it was destroyed in a fire. The specimen examined bears a longitudinal pubescent band on the center of the pronotum, which is absent in the holotype. However, as such a band may be either present or absent in specimens of *A. analis* (Haldeman, 1847), and no additional morphological differences were observed, we regard this as intraspecific variation.

Material examined. – MEXICO (new country record), *Quintana Roo*: 3 km SE Chumpón, 1 female, 24.V.2010, J. Cope leg. (CSCA). MÉXICO, *Jalisco*: Careyes, 1 female, 4.XI.1995, A. Rodríguez leg. (CNIN).

Adetus nanus (Fairmaire & Germain, 1859)

(Fig. 51)

Talaepora nana Fairmaire & Germain, 1859: 521.*Adetus latericius* Belon, 1902: 468.*Atimuropsis irregularis* Breuning, 1939: 233.*Adetus gracilis* Breuning, 1940: 38

Remarks. – *Talaepora nana* was described from Chile; *Adetus latericius* from Bolivia; *Atimuropsis irregularis* from Brazil (Pernambuco); and *Adetus gracilis* from Brazil (Ceará). Previously, the species was recorded from Chile, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, French Guiana, Argentina, and Brazil (Pará, Maranhão, Pernambuco, and Ceará) (Bezark, 2025; Monné, 2024; Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2025).

Material examined. – MEXICO (new country record), *Quintana Roo*: 45 km S Tulum, 1 female, 10.VI.2008, J. Cope leg. (CSCA). *Yucatán*: Chichén Itza, 1 female, 24.VI.1994, J. Cope leg. (CSCA).

Adetus salvadorensis Franz, 1954

(Fig. 52)

Adetus salvadorensis Franz, 1954: 224.

Remarks. – *Adetus salvadorensis* was described from El Salvador. Previously, the species was recorded from Mexico (Oaxaca), Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Panama (Bezark, 2025; Monné, 2024; Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2025).

Material examined. – MEXICO, *Veracruz* (new state record): La Playa Escondida, Los Tuxtlas, 2 males, 23 March 1980, S. Kaiser, L. G. Bezark leg. (CSCA, LGBC).

PTEROPLIINI Thomson, 1860***Ataxia*** Haldeman, 1847***Ataxia alpha*** Chemsak & Linsley, 1993

(Fig. 53)

Ataxia alpha Chemsak & Linsley, 1993: 91.

Remarks. – *Ataxia alpha* was described from Mexico (Sinaloa and Jalisco). The species was also recorded from Nicaragua (Bezark, 2025; Monné, 2024; Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2025).

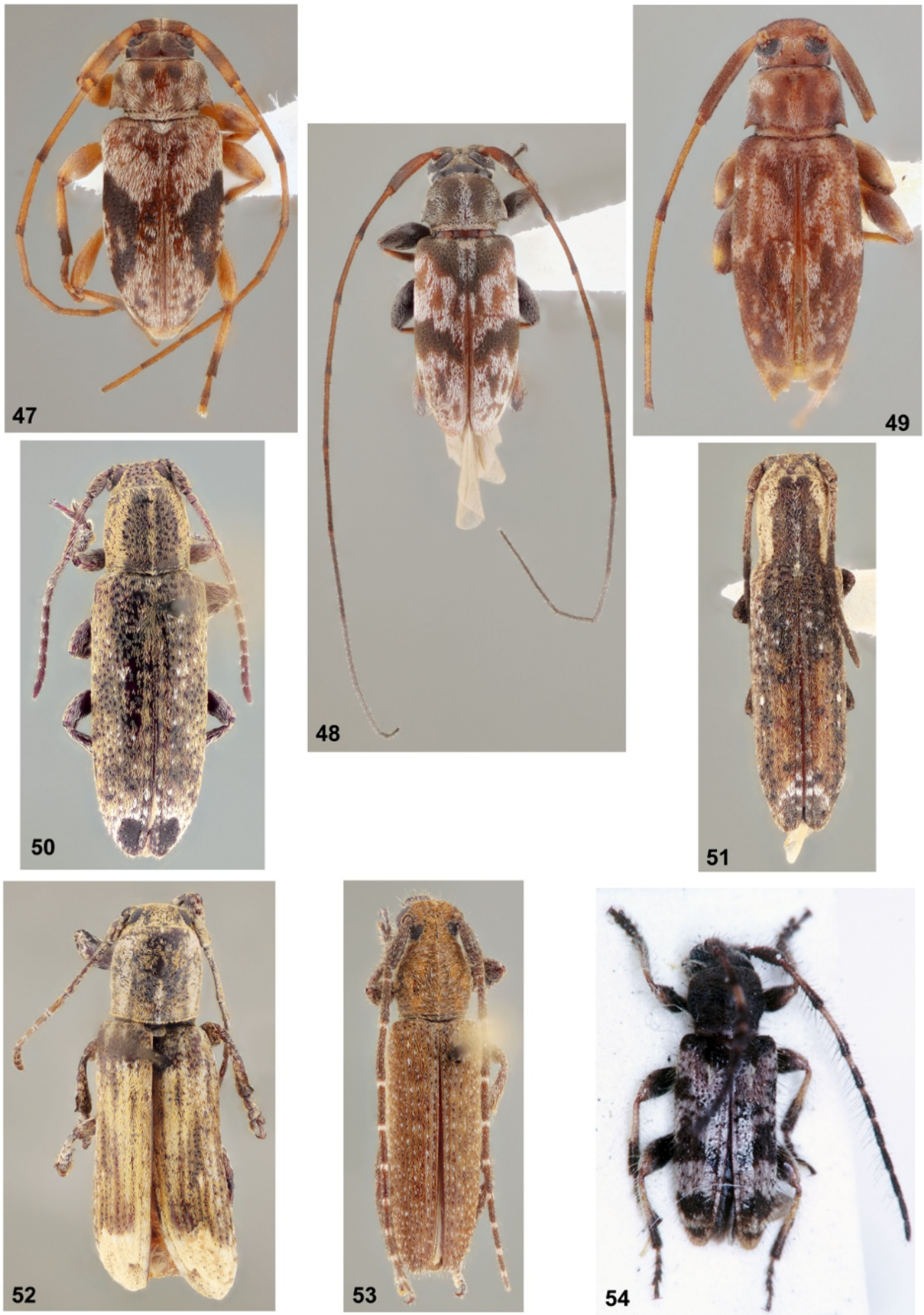
Material examined. – MEXICO, *Nayarit* (new state record): 2 km E Punta de Mita, 1 male, 2.VIII.1991, J. Cope leg. (CSCA).

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Figures 47-54. Lamiinae spp., dorsal habitus.

47. *Lepturgotrichona stigmatica* (Bates, 1881), female. **48.** *Polymitoleiopus euprepes* (Bates, 1885), male. **49.** *Polymitoleiopus multinotatus* (Bates, 1881), male. **50.** *Adetus consors* Bates, 1885, female. **51.** *Adetus nanus* (Fairmaire & Germain, 1859), female. **52.** *Adetus salvadorensis* Franz, 1954, male. **53.** *Ataxia alpha* Chemsak & Linsley, 1993, male. **54.** *Pogonillus subfasciatus* Bates, 1885, holotype male, dorsal, by Jesus Santiago Moure.

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Article proofreading. – LGB & SS

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Résumé

Santos-Silva A., Bezark L. G. & Pérez-Flores O., 2025. – Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) de la collection James Cope. Partie II : nouvelles espèces et nouvelles mentions géographiques. *Faunitaxys*, 13(60) : 1 – 20.

Six nouveaux Cerambycidae sont décrits de la région néotropicale : *Neoclytus bilineatus* **sp. nov.** (Cerambycinae, Clytini), du Pérou et d'Équateur ; *Polymitoleiopus similis* **sp. nov.** (Lamiinae, Acanthocinini), du Mexique (Guerrero) ; *Adetus amicus* **sp. nov.** (Lamiinae, Apomecynini), du Mexique (Morelos) ; *Adetus albidus* **sp. nov.** (Lamiinae, Apomecynini), du Mexique (Sinaloa) ; *Pogonillus ruficornis* **sp. nov.** (Lamiinae, Desmiphorini), du Mexique (Guerrero) ; et *Callipogonius copei* **sp. nov.** (Lamiinae, Pogonocherini), originaire du Mexique (Hidalgo). Une clé des *Callipogonius* Linsley, 1935 est fournie. Quatre nouvelles mentions d'état et deux nouvelles mentions nationales pour les Lamiinae sont signalées pour le Mexique, et une nouvelle mention nationale pour le Costa Rica.

Mots-clés. – Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, longicorne, xylophage, taxonomie, description, nouvelle espèce, région néotropicale, Amérique.

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Faunitaxys

Volume 13, Numéro 60, Novembre 2025

SOMMAIRE

Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) de la collection James Cope. Partie II : nouvelles espèces et nouvelles mentions géographiques.

Antonio Santos-Silva, Larry G. Bezark & Oscar Pérez-Flores 1 – 20

CONTENTS

Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) from the James Cope collection. Part II: new species and new geographical records.

Antonio Santos-Silva, Larry G. Bezark & Oscar Pérez-Flores 1 – 20



Illustration de la couverture :

James Cope.

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Antonio Santos-Silva : Fig. 1-53.

Jesus Santiago Moure : Fig. 54.